

W. D. Clark & Sons
707 Broadway
Corner Eleventh
Storage Warehouse
and near M.
\$10 Solid Oak
Chiffonier \$7.15



A well made, well finished, solidly constructed piece of furniture. 5 drawers, with locks, swinging bevel plate mirror, brass trimmings. We could sell it readily for \$10, but \$7.15 is all that's necessary to ask.

"I want to be the Jeweler who comes into your mind first."

Reduced Prices on Silverware.

All this week. Solid Silverware will be greatly reduced in prices. An endless variety of Nic-nacs is here for your selection, and the prices will charm you almost as much as the beauty of the of the stock.

It's worth your while to know that you can select Christmas Gifts now, and by a small payment, have them reserved for you. My watch repairing department solicits your work—'twill be done well. Open every evening.

C. H. Davison,
Jeweler,
1105 F Street Northwest.

DRESSED AS AN ENKIMO.

Father Barnum Delivers a Lecture on the Customs of Those People.

Rev. Francis A. Barnum, S. J., delivered a lecture at St. Anthony's last night on Father Barnum's engagement in Alaska and the habits of the people. Funds for the Alaska mission, and during the winter will give several more talks on this country. He is an enthusiastic on the resources. He describes the country as filled with coal beds, mines of gold, silver, and quiver.

He describes the people as divided into two distinct races, the Eskimos on the coast, and tribes of North American Indians in the interior.

His story of the Catholic mission is pathetic. From the martyrdom of Archbishop LeGros, to the daily routine of struggle and privation that marks the daily life of the missionary, he traced the foundation of these missions. He told how all their efforts were directed to secure the children for education, and that while implanting religious ideas in their hearts they were taught to be clean, and examples to their parents.

Some are acquainted with English and are encouraged to persevere in their new habits. Great hopes are founded on these missions.

Father Barnum gave the lecture clothed in the native Eskimo fur dress, and his appearance caused much amusement to those who were present. After the address was over almost a thousand people shook hands with the missionary and expressed their congratulations at the success of his mission.

He left today for Baltimore, where he will give a series of lectures at Loyola College. Next week he will make a tour of New York.

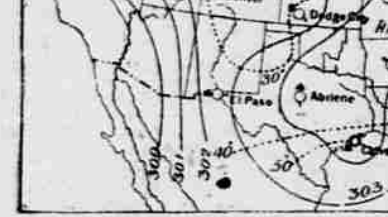
Woman's Dental Society.

On Saturday evening last the women dentists of the city met at the office of Dr. Edith Jewell, No. 1205 G street northwest, for the purpose of organizing a woman's dental society. It is to be known as "The Woman's First Dental Association of the District of Columbia."

The following officers were elected: Dr. Edith Jewell, president; Dr. Jessie Kappeler, vice president; Dr. M. M. Meyer, secretary; and Dr. Clara W. McNaughton, treasurer.

THE TIMES DAILY WEATHER MAP.

(Prepared at the United States Weather Bureau.)



Forecast Till 8 P. M. Tuesday.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, generally fair, but threatening weather and possibly light rain near the coast, northerly winds; warmer in the interior Tuesday evening.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland the weather conditions for Tuesday are uncertain, with chances in favor of fair during the greater portion of the day, preceded by threatening weather and possibly very light rain today or tonight; slightly warmer Tuesday afternoon; northerly winds.

For Virginia, light rains, followed by fair weather in northwest portion; northerly winds; warmer in the interior Tuesday evening.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast.

The barometer has risen throughout all districts east of the Mississippi; it has also risen in the extreme Northwest, and it has fallen from Minnesota and Lake Superior southward to Arizona. It is highest in the central Mississippi Valley and lowest north of Montana.

It is much colder on the Atlantic coast and in the Southern States and slightly warmer in the Northwest and upper lake region.

The weather is fair, except in the South Atlantic States, where rain continues with northerly winds.

IN SEARCH OF RELIEF

Market Men May Contest the Action of the Commissioners.

CONSULTED WITH MR. BIRNEY

It is claimed that under the law the officials have no right to interfere with the South Side of B street—now letter concerning Fenders.

The wholesale market problem is still in a state of uncertainty, the dealers having in view the inconveniences in prospect at the new ground and the Commissioners being without funds with which to provide for the construction.

The market men say there will be absolutely no protection against the freezing weather of the coming winter. Where most of them are now located they are shaded in large measure by the market-house, but in the new quarters there will not be even a shed to keep off the rain and snow.

For these and other reasons the dealers are casting about for relief. They have consulted United States Attorney Birney with the view of contesting the right of the Commissioners to clear the obstructions from the south side of B street, and have referred to him an old law which, they claim, never been repealed. Section 226 of an act for the government of the District, page 26, revised statutes, they regard as conclusively against the validity of the Commissioners' order.

WHAT THE LAW IS. It provides that "it shall be the duty" of the United States "Chief of Engineers in charge of the public buildings and grounds to cause obstructions of every kind to be removed from such streets, avenues and sidewalks in the city of Washington as have been or may be improved in whole or in part by the United States, and to keep the same at all times free from obstructions." Section 227 of the same act provides that the Chief of Engineers shall bring suit to enforce the law, and that the United States attorney shall prosecute the same.

Col. Wright Rivers, who was at the District building this morning, was firm in his belief that this law has never been repealed, and said that under its provisions the Commissioners had not the right to interfere with the South Side of B street, any part of it, the same being skirted by a government reservation.

This question has been often under discussion, and it has been held that subsequent legislation set its provisions aside. This matter is to be investigated, however, and the point will be permanently settled. Meanwhile the groving of bids for stalls at the wholesale market, set for to-day, has been postponed until the 18th.

MAJ. POWELL'S COMMENT. It provides that "it shall be the duty" of the United States "Chief of Engineers in charge of the public buildings and grounds to cause obstructions of every kind to be removed from such streets, avenues and sidewalks in the city of Washington as have been or may be improved in whole or in part by the United States, and to keep the same at all times free from obstructions." Section 227 of the same act provides that the Chief of Engineers shall bring suit to enforce the law, and that the United States attorney shall prosecute the same.

"All that has been done so far," he said, "has been in the interest of the market, and the improvement cost a great deal. Just as soon as the money can be procured an iron wall will be placed over the market grounds, and a pavement will be put down for the use of the dealers."

"The spaces on the south side of B street which it is proposed to give to the market, will also be provided with a shed in due season, and where necessary new paving will be introduced. We cannot do this until we have had the stalls occupy the ground, and the work of improvement may be continued."

More market agitation. A delegation of the market men called on the Commissioners this morning to request the change proposed in the Times of Saturday in the order for disposing of the whole sale market stalls and stalls, which was that the sale be made at public auction instead of by sealed bids.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

Their contention was that the market stalls, which are now let by sealed bids, are certainly a nuisance from any sale under the sealed proposals plan, since there will be a constant change of the stalls, and that a second shift, and possibly fourth advertisement for bids will be necessary to dispose of even that proportion.

THIS IS A VERY

satisfactory place to trade—every one who has ever dealt here will tell you so.

You can't find a bigger variety anywhere—and being makers—first hands—assures you of a saving.

Ought to hear the men complimenting the fit of our Overcoats. "Half the tailors couldn't do as well," say many of 'em.

A whole floor full of every kind that's worth having—kinds that wear as well as they look.

\$9 to \$35—means \$10 to \$45 elsewhere.

Try us once—if we don't please you as well as you're used to being pleased, don't continue.

Eiseman Bros.,

Cor. 7th and E Sts. N. W.

No Branch Store in Washington.

FULL SCOPE OF THE LAW

Regulations Concerning Contagious Diseases Must Be Carried Out.

Test Case as to Charging the Cost of Disinfection Decided by the Commissioners.

Under the law enacted to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District, it is made incumbent upon the health officer, in conjunction with the attending physician, to cause the premises as well as the bedding and clothing that become contaminated to be thoroughly disinfected, and the expense attached must be borne by the occupant of the dwelling.

While this is a seeming hardship in many instances, the health officer has no discretion in the matter, the law expressly providing that to secure payment of the charges by the district the applicant must file an affidavit setting forth that he or she is too poor to meet the expense.

A case in point came before Dr. Woodward this morning, to wit: a citizen objected to pay the bill incurred for disinfecting some clothing, and yet could not make the affidavit required. He contended that he was unable to pay the amount, notwithstanding the value of his possessions exceeded the legal limit of \$100.

To settle all doubts as to the scope of the law, Dr. Woodward submitted a sample case to the auditor, to know if the citizens will be the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

The argument advanced in support of the adoption of such a method is that while the citizens will do the work of disinfecting their own premises to the best of their ability, there is necessarily a lack of efficiency in all charges, resulting from the expense of the disinfecting plant, now under contract, and what will be needed in the future.

THE LEADERS CONFERENCE

Two Hundred Delegates to the Knights of Labor Convention.

COMMITTEES ARE AT WORK

The Regular Sessions Begin Tomorrow Morning—Steering Committee of Local Members Appointed to Conduct the Visitors to the Various Assemblies in Open-Air Meetings.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the Knights of Labor are rapidly arriving in the city, and all arrangements for the session, which will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, have been completed.

The headquarters of the supreme officers will be in the Hotel Vendome, and all the available rooms at that inn have already been taken by visitors. Others are being accommodated at various other hotels and private residences. About 200 representatives are expected from all portions of the globe.

The convention will be held at the headquarters of District Assembly 68, at the corner of Fourth and A-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, and will be called to order by General Master Workman James R. Sovereign at 10 a. m.

A large proportion of the delegates have today devoted themselves to sightseeing. There has been no special program, but each one has followed his own individual inclination.

WORK OF THE YEAR. The only business of general interest transacted at the local assembly, by the executive board, which has been in session all day. The work of the year is being reviewed and collated and a report prepared which will be at the proper time submitted to the convention.

The committee on finance, law, and credentials have been holding meetings since Saturday, completing a large amount of advance work. These committees are constituted as follows:

Credentials—J. S. Schenck, Baltimore, chairman; Edward J. Lindholm, Chicago; J. R. Lester, New York.

Law—Thomas J. O'Reilly, Brooklyn; L. J. Adams, Baltimore; J. H. Bates, New Brunswick; N. J. H. H. McCracken, New York; J. R. Roberts, New York.

Finance—H. J. Allen, Michigan, chairman; Joseph R. Manning, New York; E. H. Kerrigan, Montreal, Canada; J. Z. Jones, Jersey City; J. R. Riegleman, St. Louis, Mo.

No date has been fixed for the adjournment of the part of the local assembly, the matter of vital importance to the organization is scheduled for discussion and there is every probability that the assembly will remain in session for two weeks or more.

In the meantime the local assembly has arranged a program for the entertainment of the delegates during their stay in the city.

The reception and entertainment committee, which is composed of the following members: James J. L. Moore, W. B. Wilder, Misses Ella H. Clagett, Kate Sage, Charles J. Welch, J. K. Potter and E. J. Rea.

A STEERING COMMITTEE. In addition to this, what would be known in legislative parlance as a "steering committee" has been formed, with the following gentlemen as members:

W. H. G. Simmons, E. J. Rea, Joseph Fenton, Charles Wells, John Doyle, E. H. Powell, S. A. Gensler, Joseph E. Potter, Joseph Bannister.

This committee will be at the Hotel Vendome each evening at 7 o'clock, beginning today, and will conduct visitors to the various local assemblies in this city.

A number of the local assemblies will hold open-air meetings in the park, and have an opportunity of hearing expressions of sentiment from the delegates in attendance upon such occasions.

One of the chief features in the way of entertainment that has been arranged is a grand reception to be tendered the delegates at the Hotel Vendome Saturday evening from 7 to 8:30 o'clock.

At 8:15 the assembly will be called to order and several of the most prominent delegates will make addresses. After the adjournment light refreshments will be served.

A cordial invitation is extended to the members and their families of all local labor organizations.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK REPORT. Exorbitant Prices Cause Discontent—of Efforts to Enlarge.

The commission charged with the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park has submitted to the House of Representatives a report covering the operations during the year ending October 31, 1895.

The report shows that of the roads provided for the use of the park, 3,225 feet have been constructed, upon which much work has been done in making repairs and betterment. It also shows that the park is in a state of improvement, and that the work of fencing or guard rails at certain places of danger on the Military Ridge road, and additional guards at other points of danger, will be made during the year.

At the date of the last report, November 1, 1894, the park comprised 5,521.25 acres. The present report shows that the park has been increased to 5,521.25 acres, and is now a part of the park, making an addition of forty-seven acres, bringing the total area of the park to 5,568.25 acres.

The sum of \$27,829.95 has been expended for lands. Efforts to secure additional lands were made, but were discontinued because of the exorbitant prices asked by the owners, and difficulties which attended the acquisition by condemnation proceedings.

SUSTAINED EDISON'S SIDE. Supreme Court Decision Affecting the Incandescent Light Patent.

The Supreme Court of the United States today, in an opinion read by Justice Brown, sustained the Edison Incandescent Light patent against the claim of the Consolidated Edison Company, which is the plaintiff in the case.

The court said that the claims made for the Edison patent were too broad, and that the Edison Company was not entitled to the patent.

The court said that the Edison Company was not entitled to the patent, and that the Edison Company was not entitled to the patent.

The court said that the Edison Company was not entitled to the patent, and that the Edison Company was not entitled to the patent.

The court said that the Edison Company was not entitled to the patent, and that the Edison Company was not entitled to the patent.

Don't Miss the Great Sale Today

AT THE DRY GOODS TRADING CO., 1026 7th St. N. W.

NETTIE CUMMINS' FATE

Coroner's Jury Is Inquiring Into the Cause of Death.

It is Believed She Was Either Drowned by Footpads or Fell Into the Creek.

The coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. Nettie Cummins who was drowned in the canal, Police Court and Bow, who were summoned by Johnson; John D. Dugan, the saloon-keeper at First and K, and his bartender, Edwin Buckley, who together drew the corpse from the canal.

Miss Thompson, mother of Mrs. Cummins, who lives in the same house with Mrs. Cummins, and all present soon after the accident was made known and participated in the removal of the remains to the home; Mrs. Beale Rodgers, a sister, whom Mrs. Cummins visited Saturday afternoon, and to whom a note was addressed, and being he did not return, she was very happy on leaving home Saturday night. The only other tenable explanation is that in the storm and darkness of Saturday night Mrs. Cummins stumbled over a stone at the south abutment of the bridge, as she was starting across to her home, that she was thrown over by some person.

LARGEST DISTRICT CIRCULATION. The average daily circulation of The Times for the week ending November 10 was 35,487.

DELEGATES WERE DELAYED. Non-Arrival of Electrical Workers Prevented a Business Session.

The Electrical Workers' convention did not assemble this morning at the appointed hour, owing to the non-arrival of the delegates. It was originally intended to hold a meeting this morning at Typographical Temple, on G street northwest, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

In some unaccountable way delegates who should have arrived last night were delayed six and eight hours on the road, and consequently did not notify the grand secretary of their arrival.

The headquarters of the convention will be at the Vendome Hotel, corner Third street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. The bodies of that place at noon today were further delayed by the storm, and it was difficult to walk Pennsylvania avenue for any distance without being wet.

The delegates who are here held a secret meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but only routine business was transacted, and the convention will not get down to active business until tomorrow.

Commissioner Ross was asked to deliver the address of welcome, and the secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. Metzger, of the local union, that Mr. Ross would be in the city in time to do so, but up to a very late hour this afternoon he had not arrived.

The grand president, W. H. Sherman, and his family are stopping with friends at No. 2018 North street, and the president has been received from Vice President J. W. Fitzpatrick, saying that he could not attend the convention on account of the serious illness of his wife.

A meeting will be held tonight at the hall, No. 827 Seventh street northwest, to which all members of the union and fellow-craftsmen are invited to be convened. The session to-morrow will be in Typographical Temple, and will start promptly at 10 o'clock. The sessions will all be secret.

LARGEST DISTRICT CIRCULATION. The average daily circulation of The Times for the week ending November 10 was 35,487.

NEW DISBURSING OFFICER. Henry Rection, of Cincinnati, Gets a \$2,300 Position.

Attorney General Harmon has appointed Henry Rection, of Cincinnati, Ohio, disbursing officer of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Rection has been connected with the Cincinnati office for some time, is a Democrat, and is said to be familiar with the duties on which he is entered.

The salary of the office is \$2,300 per annum. Up to this time the office has been filled by Frank A. Brannagan, with the title of appointment and disbursing clerk.

Four Gangs of Men Fought. It was ordered today that the service of the horses, carts and team furnished by Horn & Son, under their contract with the District, shall be dispensed with after the 15th of November, and that the foremen employed to superintend the work shall be furnished on the same date, until such time in the spring when the contract can be resumed. There are four gangs of employees included in the order.

Great sale of dry goods today at Dry Goods Trading Company, 1026 Seventh street.

Great sale of dry goods today at Dry Goods Trading Company, 1026 Seventh street.

Great sale of dry goods today at Dry Goods Trading Company, 1026 Seventh street.

Great sale of dry goods today at Dry Goods Trading Company, 1026 Seventh street.